

scribed in great detail. Endometriosis, however, is covered in two paragraphs with no illustrations. Ovarian tumors are covered in only a few pages. Approximately seventy-five pages are devoted to urologic and proctologic procedures. Obstetric operations such as cesarian section and operations for the incompetent cervix are included. An attempt is made to cover such subjects as bowel adhesions, bowel damage at surgery, and colostomy.

The section on urologic and proctologic procedures contains an excellent discussion of stress incontinence of urine. The factors responsible are clearly presented. The variety of procedures employed for correction are well covered. A frank discussion is given of results to be expected, particularly over some period of time following the surgery.

In my opinion this text would be most helpful to those already familiar with gynecologic surgery—as the authors suggest in the foreword. It is not for those seeking an introduction to these operations. To those of some experience it will be most helpful because the authors comment freely upon the practical usefulness of the many techniques considered. They have many helpful hints concerning the details of the operative procedures and they leave an accurate impression of the results obtained in their hands as well as the drawbacks they have encountered.

WILLIAM J. DIGNAM, M.D.

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ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY AND VECTORCARDIOGRAPHY—Fourth Edition—E. Grey Dimond, M.D., Member, Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, La Jolla, California; formerly Professor of Medicine, University of Kansas, Lawrence; Past President, American College of Cardiology. Little, Brown and Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. (02106), 1967. 152 pages, \$7.50.

Dr. E. Grey Dimond again presents "Electrocardiography and Vectorcardiography" as "blackboard electrocardiography." His reputation as an outstanding teacher is upheld and enhanced by this 4th edition. The format and illustrations are clearer and more attractive than in the previous work, and references are now available at the end of most of the chapters. Also reproductions of electrocardiograms are now more sharply defined. Many of the diagrams have been revised, thereby enhancing their value. A chapter on "Challenges To Electrocardiography and Vectorcardiography" has been introduced in an attempt to give a perspective to the field as it exists today. It is short, controversial, interesting and challenging.

The final chapter on "The Electrocardiogram During And After Exercise" is excellent and affords the seasoned clinician, as well as the beginner, a top-notch frame of reference for interpretation of exercise tolerance tests.

Unfortunately the author has seen fit to delete the previous "Glossary" section which was particularly valuable to the neophyte in the field. This was unique and will be sorely missed.

The chief criticism of the previous edition concerning the unfortunate separation of text and illustrations has now been corrected.

Minor points arise with which one might take issue, such as the statement that "left atrial enlargement characteristically affects the duration of the P waves." Many electrocardiographers would hold that broad P waves may be due to conduction delay proper. Therefore, broad P waves do not necessarily reflect atrial enlargement. And the author's concept of the "juvenile pattern" would not be universally accepted. Lastly, it is unfortunate that the Frank system is not discussed in greater detail than the Cube system since the former is more widely used today.

This book presents a difficult subject in a clear and concise fashion and, like its predecessor, maintains its

worthiness and value for the undergraduate, the post-doctoral student, and the practicing physician. Dr. Dimond's goal of a text to be used for teaching and learning in the field of electrocardiography, not as a reference or for extended discussion of complicated details, has been achieved.

HILLIARD J. KATZ, M.D.

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DEEP THROMBOPHLEBITIS—Pathophysiology and Treatment—J. Alex Haller, Jr., M.D., Professor of Surgery, Robert Garrett Chair in Pediatric Surgery, The Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; John and Mary R. Markle Foundation Scholar in Academic Medicine. Volume VI in the Series Major Problems in Clinical Surgery, J. Englebert Dunphy, M.D., Consulting Editor. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1967. 130 pages, \$8.75.

This book concerning deep thrombophlebitis is the sixth in the series, Major Problems in Clinical Surgery. Both pathophysiology and treatment of this disease are very well covered. In an authoritative manner, Dr. Haller makes a strong plea for thoughtful medical management and aggressive surgical therapy when indicated.

Emphasis is placed on the importance of thrombophlebitis as a source of great morbidity and occasional mortality. The different clinical syndromes are well defined. The monograph clearly and concisely outlines the management of a disease that is generally treated without much enthusiasm by both physician and surgeon.

The purpose of the monograph as stated by the author is "to bring into focus the acute and chronic problems of inflammation and thrombosis in the veins. Its specific objective is to correlate the pathophysiology with altered hemodynamics in acute thrombophlebitis and in the post-phlebitis limb." Both purpose and objective are amply realized.

The book is highly readable and beautifully illustrated. The author draws on his own experience and publications as well as those of other authorities in the field.

There is an excellent review of the surgical techniques employed in the management of phlegmasia alba dolens and phlegmasia cerulea dolens. In this regard support for Dr. Haller's enthusiasm for an aggressive surgical approach awaits further documentation in the future.

This book is highly recommended for all physicians and surgeons who treat deep thrombophlebitis. Information gained from this monograph cannot help but improve patient care.

WILLIAM K. EHRENFELD, M.D.

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RORSCHACH'S TEST—Vol. II, A Variety of Personality Pictures—2nd Ed., Completely Revised and Rewritten—Samuel J. Beck, Ph.D., Professorial Lecturer, Emeritus, Departments of Psychology and Psychiatry, The University of Chicago; Staff Associate, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, Illinois; and Herman B. Molish, Ph.D., Director, Psychology Division, Abraham Ribicoff Research Center, Norwich Hospital, Norwich, Connecticut. Grune and Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, N.Y. (10016), 1967. 440 pages, \$9.75.

This volume represents a complete revision of the classic presentation by Samuel Beck, published in 1945, on the Rorschach. At that time the Beck two-volume series shared with Bruno Klopfer, the primary position as the two leading exponents of Rorschach science and Rorschach technology. At present this volume completely revises the early edition with some heavier emphasis not only on Rorschach theory but also empirical findings. The cases selected for the present volume are somewhat reduced in number, that is, some twenty-nine cases, as compared with the earlier volume which had forty-six cases. The cases are newly selected and the interpretations are clearly tempered by the additional sophistication in